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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Machine Poetry,

On the decease of Forty-Five.

Blithe Forty-Five has run his race,
And finished the last stage—
Having lived but twelve months,
He died of good old age.

His board was always amply spread
In ev'ry sea and clime;
But the more he ate, he thinner grew,
Though he always ate "on time."

He was a wayward charioteer
As ever the world did know:
For he never would stop to rest his steeds,
But always a-head would go.

Nor was he known to check his course,
Or on the way turn back;
Though many a drone might raise his voice
And cry aloud for "back."

But on he went, in full career,
Not vexed with thoughts and care,—
As he very well knew that on his route
There never was lack of fare.

All liked to ride, few cared to pay
Their passage in——a breath;
Yet many a one, while on the route,
Received his *check* from Death,

Who always has "Contractor" been,
And taken charge of self
That any man will never yield
Until he yields himself.

For each was willing to confess—
The fop, or bearded monk,—
He would rather lose his clothes entire,
Than ever miss his *trunk*,

Yet, he who knew so well to filch,
Unasked, would give relief;
And some who clients, long had wished,
Obtained at last, a *brief*,

Whose record was inscribed so plain,
Unlettered men could trace,
Though, 'gainst their wish, each gained his end,
Although he lost his *case*.

A few of those who fatten most
As others become thin,
And when they take a fever'd turn
Expect a flow of "tin,"

Received their pay in full amount,
For bills both small and large,
By making just *one* friendly call,
For which there was no charge.

A host of others squared accounts,
In spite of Legislature—
Whose broadest limitation acts
Ne'er reached a debt of nature.

And scores of philosophic minds—
Who practised abstract rights—
Obtained, at change of government,
Dim rays of *great I light*.

While some, whose genius was so vast
It never could find scope,
Until it's lucky owner found
His neck within a rope;

Have amply shown, beyond dispute
In this enlightened age,
True dramas' never will decline
While lives the tragic stage.

Since Forty-Five commenced career
The world has seen much change,
Not only in the Specie Banks,
But ev'ry other range.

Now, all those whigs, whose eyes were dim
While groping in *their* night,
Can clearly see by steady blaze
Of Locofoco light,

That James K. Polk is President—
At least, *Officials* know
Who holds their hour-glass of stay
And tells them "time to go."

Texas, that lonely *shooting* "Star,"
Escaped from British gripe,
And turning back to Uncle Sam,
Has cheerful borne the "*stripes*."

The British Lion gnashed his teeth,
And growled, "It is a sin
Green Texas thus should make a trade
And be so taken in."

United State and English power
Have had disputes Pacific,
About a wild and barren tract
That yet may be prolific

In fruitful crops of cannon ball's,
And rows of glist'ning steel,—
These things, that, words delight to brave,
Whose authors have no feel

For where two nations each have claims
Of "clear, unquestioned rights,"
The most *impressive* logic is
In long, and bloody fights.

I mention, ever on a wing,
That effort never tires,
Disdaining aid of tardy steam,
Employs electric fires;

And those, who wish intelligence,
Can have quick answer brought
By long extended trains of wires,
That bear a *train* of thought.

Once, people thought that hilly paths
Led up to Science, fame;
But now discoveries have shown
Her temple's on a plain.

"Six easy lessons," 'tis well known,
Each science can impart,
And any dunce, in forty hours,
Be "Bachelor of arts."

All aspirants for legal fame,
Who wish to keep "a docket,"
Are never questioned as to lore,
But merely—*depth of pocket*.

No year, like Forty-Five, has seen
Such multitudes of wights,
Whose hardest study, is, to live
By violated rights.

The harvests have most fruitful been
In every kind of crops,
Yet every sort has good demand
Except the growth of fops.

They, like the Beaver, (whose rich garb
Has now become so rare,)
Lose their intrinsic value, when
They lose their glossy hair.

Home manufactures still abound,
And we can well compete
With any people, in the yarn
Spun in the mills or street.

Cotton, that staple of the South
And wall of Jackson's fame,
Has risen up, two feet, or more,
And still remains the same.

It's sales, 'tis true, were rather dull,
That have of late been made;
Yet such great *bustles* ne'er were seen
From any branch of trade.

The printers, those great egotists,
Who obstinate *will* think
They shed a flood of mental light
Where'er they shed their ink,

Have given to the reading world
A multitude of books,
From those whose great ambition is
To shine as mental cooks.

In realms where scowling knights abound,
(Far off in the dark ages,)
Who rescued all despairing dames,
By aid of Flax-haired pages,

Such works as these, it has been urged,
Have real facts for lovers,
While careful usage can preserve
These valid truths, their covers.

Mnemonicks can, when once well learned,
Teach people to remember
Whole volumes of historick lore
From April to December.

But, there are those who never learn,
In summer or in winter,
Although they weekly get his sheet,
To pay the ne'dy printer.

They gladly yield themselves to fiends
Of almost any evil,
Yet always fervent seem to pray,
"Save us from printer's *devil*."

The blessings of the "type's" art,
All willingly confess;
Yet, none like Printer's pockets, feel
"The *power of the Press*."

POPULAR TALES.

From Arthur's Magazine.

PRETENSION;

OR,

THE DISCOMFITED LOVER.

BY MISS E. A. DUPUY.

Dandy.—Six feet of inanity enveloped in cloth.
BULWER.

MISS SALLY MARY BOGGS had just completed her twentieth year. She was a young lady of great pretensions. In the first place she was the only child of a gentleman (by courtesy) who was the owner of two plantations, and a *quantum suff* of ebony bodies to perform all necessary labor on them to make them as profitable as possible. In the second place, she was (according to her own opinion) agreeable to look on, as she rejoiced in that most indefinable of all phrases, "a fine looking woman." If fine looking meant well grown, Miss Boggs was certainly a fine specimen of her sex; for she stood six feet two, and was large in proportion. Her complexion had originally been fair, though the pitiless sun had kissed it all too rudely, leaving, as marks of his tender regard, freckles "thick as leaves on Valambrosa's plain," and very plain they conspired to make Miss Sally Mary. Her eyes, "those founts of love and light," were neither the glorious blue, the radiant black, nor yet the pensive grey; they were of non-descript color, wavering between a sea-green, and a tea color;—yet, spite of their watery lustre, there was some fire about them, for the lashes that shaded them, and the hair that swept in radiant curls over her youthful cheeks, were of a bright red. Her mouth was well enough, and if kind and gentle words, had there made their abiding place, it might even had been called pretty; for the lips were pouting and rosy, and, when parted, displayed a set of even and pearly looking teeth.

Having described my heroine, it is necessary to give some account of her origin. Mr. Joseph Boggs had been one of the earliest settlers of the South-West, and though a man of limited intellect, and no education, nature had gifted him with an intuitive knowledge of simple and compound interest, which he so sedulously used for his own behoof, that at the age of fifty, had he been naquainted with the art of caligraphy, he might have written himself worth a clear two hundred thousand—but, alas! the extent of his literary acquirements did not reach beyond spelling out an occasional paragraph in a newspaper, or, more puzzling still, finding out what certain mysterious characters meant, which came to him in the shape of bills for his daughter's expenses while at school.

In this employment, he, unfortunately, could gain but little assistance from his better half as she was even more ignorant of all "book learning," as she called it, than her husband. She was a quiet, methodical woman—a thrifty housewife, and seemed contented to endure any privation to secure to her daughter the enjoyment of great wealth, and perfect idleness—the latter, in her estimation, being an essential qualification of a lady. She had never been known to depart from her selfish views in but one instance—that was in the adoption of an orphan child, the daughter of the gentleman who had formerly owned the place on which they lived. The parents of the little Euphemia Gordon had died within a few hours of each other, leaving their estate so deeply involved in debt, that their orphan was left destitute. Mr. Boggs purchased the property at half its value, and, seized with a sudden fit of generosity, proposed to his wife to adopt the child a companion of their own daughter. Mrs. Boggs assented, and Euphemia was reared in the home of her father as a dependant on the bounty of strangers.

Euphemia, or as she was familiarly designated Mimi Gordon, grew up a lively, *piquant* brunette. She had sufficiently profited by the advantages which she shared with Miss Boggs, in the early part of her life, to become an intelligent and agreeable companion. At the age of fifteen the heiress was despatched to a northern city, to receive two years polishing, while the dependant child was kept under the eye of Mrs. Boggs, to be instructed in the mysteries of sewing, that she might lessen her own labors in that department.

Miss Boggs returned loaded with accomplishments and finery. She could speak a little execrable French, murder time, and belabor an unfortunate piano with hands that were far from being fairy-like. She sung too! oh ye gods! in the Italian style! That is, three words screamed out at the utmost pitch of a voice, not remarkable for sweetness, with as many trills, quavers and demisemiquavers as could be conviently crowded into them, and three more, uttered in such a dying cadence, that one was uncomfortably reminded of suffocation, difficulty of breathing, &c.

She danced also, and it was universally admitted by the most envious, that her gollopade was perfection, and her waltzing quite *comme il faut*. She also painted landscapes, with skies of the deepest blue, and water of the true sea-green, not to mention flowers of brighter hues than ever bloomed on the earth.

With all these claims, Miss Boggs was much astonished that the wood-notes wild of little Mimi, and her ligth skipping stept, were not utterly eclipsed by the superior grandeur of her own style. Such, however, was not the case. Mimi had beauty and sprightliness, and though dependant, those who lived near had not forgotten that her parents moved in a sphere far superior to that to which her benefactors could have aspired, before the magic wealth smoothed the way to a more elevated position.

On her return from boarding-school, Miss Sally Mary determined on being a belle, and, spite of the rival attractions of Mimi, she flattered herself that she had succeeded. Many aspired to be owner of the fair lands which were to be her dower, nothing daunted by the tail encumbrance appended thereto.

Among these suitors, the most earnest in his devotions, was a young gentleman who wrote on large square pieces of pasteboard, with a broad gilt band around the edge, and a corpulent cupid presiding over an altar, on which a skewered heart was cooking, the grandiloquent appellation of Clarence Hervey Fitzlillian, Esq. He was a young gentleman of undoubted pretensions, and as such was received by Miss Sally Mary Boggs.

It is said that all persons admire that which is most opposite to themselves. This, in the present instance, was undoubtedly true, for Mr Fitzlillian, in his highest heeled boots, and tallest hat could scarce reach the shoulders of his fair inamorato; but like Sampson of old, his chief strength lay in his unshorn locks. He wore his hair which was a pale drab color, parted in two perpendicular lines, that fell in thick masses on either cheek, where it met a fringe which encircled the whole of a thin pale face, that peered forth as if dismayed at the formidable array around it. His manners were *sui generis*—he picked his teeth, trimmed his nails and thereby laid in every one's way, for the purpose of showing how perfectly easy his manners were, and informed his acquaintances of the fact that he had only associated with the best company in his fathers house. Mr Fitzillian boasted of the antiquity of his family, and there was no doubt in the minds of those who knew him well, that he was a lenial descendant of those who worshiped the golden calf in days of yore, for the same veneration for the precious metals was one of the most remarkable developments in his character.

"Lawyers are the aristocracy of America."—So says Captain Marryatt; so thought Mr. Fitzlillian, and no sooner had he made selection of a 'location' wherein to show forth the powers of his lucid intellect, than he began to look around among the young ladies of the vicinity, to see who was most worthy of the honor of his attentions. Charms, mental or personal, were secondary considerations. Pounds, shillings, and pence, were with him fit substitutes for mind, heart, and loveliness, therefore had he selected Miss Sally Mary Boggs as the one who was to be honored by sharing with him his magnificent and highsounding name.

The most formidable rival to the pretensions of Mr. Fitzlillian, was a young planter whose possessions joined those of Mr. Boggs. Eugene Berville was a fine specimen of a young southerner. He was eminently handsome, and possessed feelings heightened almost to chivalry, while the ease and frankness which distinguished his manners, was well calculated to win his way among all classes. He was a frequent visiter at the house of Mr Boggs, and the heiress, without scruple, appropriated his visits to herself. She had looked around the circle of her admirers, and, after some considerations, determined that, as Berville was the best match among them, he was most worthy to obtain the boon of herself and acres. Though he had never breathed love's name, both herself and her worthy parents considered the affair as settled, for if he did not seek her, why did he come so often, and linger so long? They did not once dream that the humble dependant, to whom they were so condescendingly patronising, was the attraction which drew the wealthy Berville thither.

The first time such a suspicion entered the mind of Miss Boggs, was one evening in autumn when the two girls were setting together in their own room. Mimi was employed at her needle—beguiling the time by warbling a lively French song, with an airiness and grace peculiarly her own. Miss Sally Mary was leaning on a table, looking listlessly through the window. She yawned several times, and turning to her companion, said—

"Mimi, what makes you always so merry, while I am tired to death?"

"I do not know, without it is that I am always employed, while you have nothing to do," replied Mimi, catching the refrain of her song as she stopped speaking.

"Who taught you that pretty song?"

A vivid blush mantled the cheek of Mimi as she answered,

"Only Mr. Berville. He says it is an old song his mother used to sing to him when a child."

"What nonsense!" ejaculated the fair Boggs, "I would not sing words I did not understand."

"But I do understand them; and she warbled the concluding line of each stanza, with an arch meaning, that only incensed her listener—"*Je vous amie de tout mon coeur*."

"And I suppose," said the heiress bitterly, "because the song says so, you think that he who taught it to you really loves you with all his heart. Pshaw! what folly and presumption!"

The rose faded from the cheek of Mimi Gordon, as she answered in altered tone, "It would be folly, indeed, to dream of such an impossibility. No, Sally Mary, I am not your rival with Mr. Berville."

"My rival!" repeated Miss Boggs, with a toss of her head, "no, I should think not."

Tears sprang to the eyes of Mimi, and she bent over her work to conceal them. It was not the first time she had been thus taunted, but she had learned to suppress all outward show of feeling—to endure in silence the petty meanness of which she was often the victim.

That evening the two gentlemen spent at Boggs' Hall. Mimi was still busy at her task. Miss Sally Mary had determined on watching the deportment of Berville toward her, that she might decide what was his real sentiments.

In the meantime Mr. Fitzlillian was making the agreeable with all his might, and his spirit waxed glad within him, as he flattered himself that he was too fascinating to be resisted. Miss Sally Mary Boggs understood the feminine tact of smiling on the one she cared little for, to arouse the dormant jealousy of him she really preferred; but all her artifices were lost on Berville. He sat beside the workstand at which Mimi was employed, watching her slender and graceful fingers as she arranged her work. At length his eye dwelt on her face with an earnestness that made the blood leap to her cheek, as she accidentally looked up.

"Excuse me," said he, "I was just thinking that you looked pale and ill; but now you are no longer so. Do put aside that piece of work, and let me enjoy what the poet calls 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul.'"

"Fortunately, I have just finished, and can obey you; but a flow of tears would be the most natural expression of my feelings just now."

She arose as she spoke and put her work away. Berville's eyes followed her light form, as she flitted across the room, and a fiery flush crossed his cheek as he glanced around at the rest of the party.

"I am glad you have stopped sewing, Miss Mimi," said the accomplished Fitzlillian. "I think it a decidedly vulgar to sew. No lady can sew without destroying the symmetry of the first finger of the left hand, by leaving an unseemly mark on the rosy tip," glancing, as he spoke, at the large white hand of Miss Boggs, who wore gloves when no company was present, and was guiltless of the vulgarity of ever doing any thing useful.

"Vulgar!" repeated Berville, with an air of scornful pride. "*You* think it vulgar! Fortunately for our country, sir, and the honor of human nature, all persons do not aim at the superlative refinement of Mr. Fitzlillian. For myself, I consider it as much an honor, for a woman to excel in needle-work as to a scholar to excel in the classics."

"Upon my word, I had no idea you were such an advocate for industry, Mr. Berville," said Miss Boggs, with an affected laugh. "For myself, I must confess I know how to do nothing but play, and draw, and paint. It is well enough for persons who have not the means to pay for having such things done, to learn how to do them, but as that is not my case, nor ever will be, I do not see the use of troubling myself about it."

Berville bowed but made no answer.

"Apropos of playing. Miss Sarah Mary," said Fitzlillian, (who abhored the name of Sally) "will you give us some music? Your style of singing is so inimitable, Madame Carydory herself can hardly equal you."

Miss Boggs suffered herself to be led to the piano, and, after the compliment she had just received, she excelled her usual absurdity. Song after song was called for by Mr. Fitzlillian, who hung over her enamored, and for the time she forgot Mimi Gordon, and all fears of rivalry, in her pleasure at being compared with that exquisite *cancatrice*, Madame Caradora Allen, even by Fitzlillian, who could not for his life have discovered the difference between Auld Lang Syne and the Hunter's Chorus.

Berville and Mimi stood at an open window a few steps from the piano. A rose-bush grew in wild luxurience near it, and a bright southern moon was shining on the delicate leaves of the few lingering flowers, giving them a beauty brighter than that imparted by the garish day. Mimi leaned over, and plucked a half-blown rose, which Berville took from her hand. He gazed an instant on the sweet profile turned towards him, and asked a very simple question,

"Do you know the language of flowers?"

Mimi blushed. "Yes—no—that is—I mean yes—certainly. You should have known, long ere this, that I am an adept in it, as Flora's dictionary can witness. Do you forget how you laughed at my enthusiasm about some of the poetic illustrations?"

"Did I laugh? I am sure I was not serious. Will you accept this rose from me, and this slip of ceder, Mimi, and put Flora's interpretation on them?"

"For—Miss Boggs?" said she, hesitatingly, and with some effort.

"No—not for Miss Boggs,—for a fairer, and far dearer one—yourself."

* * * * *

When Miss Boggs arose from the piano, she was surprised to find herself alone with Mr. Fitzlillian. Berville and Mimi were promenading the gallery, absorbed in a very interesting conversation. She instantly proposed joining them, but inspired by the beauty of the evening, the music, and the encouragement of his lady love, Mr Fitzlillian availed of the opportunity, to make his declaration of the most approved style—hearts and darts, despair and bliss, being the theme of his eloquence. In listening to such agreeable sound, Miss Boggs almost forget her rage against Mimi. While Mr Fitzlillian was speaking, she resolved in her own mind the possibility that Berville had offered himself to Mimi, and to secure herself from the mortification of having been tacitly rejected by him, she resolved to give Mr. Fitzlillian sufficient encouragement to hope for final success.

He departed in high spirits. Berville had left while he was pouring forth his protestations of devotion, and in a towering passion with Mimi, the stately heiress sought the chamber which they occupied. As she entered, Mimi was in the act of pressing her rose between the leaves of a large book.

"Why are you so precious of that rose Miss Gordon?" said Sally Mary, reaching her hand towards it. "I suppose it was a present from Mr. Berville. I would not wonder if you were to make love to him, after your conduct this evening. I shall inform ma, you may be certain of your proceedings."

"Oh, Mary, you know that Mr. Berville asked me to walk on the gallery with him, or I should not have gone."

"No, I do not know any such thing—your assertion would make me believe that he did. You said this morning, that you were not my rival, and this evening you have done everything in your power to attract Eugene Berville. But I beg to tell you that you are perfectly welcome to your conquest, for I care nothing for him, and have this night partly consented to marry one with whom he is not to be compared."

"No, indeed!" burst involuntarily from the lips of Mimi. "No more than you glorious sky, with its millions of sparkling gems, is to be compared to the solid earth it overarches. Mary you cannot be in earnest?"

"In earnest! surely. Do you suppose every one so blinded by the superlative accomplishments of Mr. Berville, that they have no power to see the merits of others?"

The absurdity of this speech overpowered Mimi's gravity, and she burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. Infuriated by this, Miss Boggs snatched the rose and tearing it into fragments, trampled them under her feet.

Mimi was certainly sober.

"I had far rather you had destroyed the most valuable possession I have, than this rose," said she. "However, it is of little consequence.—Memory does not depend on its preservation.'

"And your posessions are not so valuable as to be worth destroying, I fancy, unless you reckon among them Mr. Berville's wealth. A pretty match, truly, he will make in seeking my mother's seamstress as his wife."

Mimi's lip quivered at the coarse insult. In an instant she commanded herself, and calmly replied—

"*My* father and Mr. Berville's were friends of lang syne—both were born in the same sphere of life; therefore, the son considers it no degredation to seek one, who, in poverty has done nothing to sully the respectability of her birth.—I *do* reckon among the most valuable of my possessions, the love of such a man as Eugene Berville."

"You acknowledge it then! You have infamously endeavoured to supplant me in the affections of the man you knew my parents intended for me. If my mother has one grain of feelfor me, she will turn you out of the house, you ungrateful creature."

Miss Boggs had wrought herself up to such a pitch of rage, that she cared not what she said. Wearied and insulted, Mimi at length left the room, and retired to another.

The anger of Sally Mary waxed hotter and hotter, and morning found her a perfect Vesuvius. Her mother was as much enraged at her report as herself, and if was decided between them, that the only course to mark to the world their abhorrence of Mimi's treachery, was to tell her she might find another home as soon as possible. But when Mr Boggs was called in to participate in the consultation, though as angry and disappointed as either of them, he had more knowledge of the world, and at once put a negative on their proposed measures.

"If Berville loves her," said he, "he will marry her immediately, and we should gain a powerful enemy in him, which, for reasons of my own, I wish to avoid. All we can do he won't come back to Sal, so where's the use of making people talk? If we did this they would say that he had jilted her for this pretty doll we were fools enough to bring up for a rival for our own girl."

"Indeed, they would find themselves mistaken there," said Sally Mary, scornfully, "for I had half promised to marry Mr Fitzlillian before I knew this, and now I'm resolved on it."

"Wh—wh—what," stammered the old man, nearly speechless with rage. "Mar—mar—marry who girl? That ugly, tallow-faced, Jack-dandy—that—that whipper-snapper; who don't know how to do an airthly thing but twist his whiskers! See you hanged first!"

"Marry that poor miserable notomy!" ejaculated the horror stricken mother.

"Anatomy, indeed! He is not so tall as Mr. Berville, but to my eye he is just as good looking; and his whiskers are magnificent. Yes I am going to marry him, and that before long. Nobody shall say that Mimi Gordon took my lover from me and I could'nt get another. The day that sees her the wife of Berville, makes me that of Fitzlillian."

"I'll—I'll disinherit you—I'll leave you without a penny, you ungratetul baggage. That white-faced puppy shall never have an acre of mine."

"Indeed, pa, you will do no such thing:—you know that you have spent your life toiling, that you might make a lady of me, and you are not going to give your money to any body but your own child, let me do as I will."

Mr Boggs felt the truth of her remark, but he departed, vowing he would never forgive her if she presisted in marrying Fitzlillian. This opposition rather stimulated Miss Boggs to persevere; it gave Mr. Fitzlillian a consequence, which in her eyes, he had never before possessed. It was so romantic:—she hoped her pa might lock her up, that she might escape through the window to her beloved Fitzlillian.

The two gentlemen called on Mr. Boggs in the course of the day, to make known their several pretentions. Berville was met with pretended frankness, and an apparently cordial consent to his union with Mimi was given; but poor Fitzlillian, to his dismay, received a negative, and not very courteous refusal.

As he was departing, he was a little consoled, by receiving a slip of paper on which was written—"Do not despair—my father may be won over—make another effort—S. M. B." He pressed the scroll to his blue lips, and placing one hand on his heart, kissed the other to the window of an upper room, at which stood the fair Sally Mary herself trying to look sentimentally distressed.

In pursuance of her advice, Mr. Fitzlillian returned home, and indited an epistle to the obdurate Boggs, in which he set forth his pretensions in the most high-sounding words he could command. In an unlucky hour he wrote to him, "That, as personal interview had been productive of unpleasant feelings on both sides, he thought matters might be better adjusted by an epistolary correspondence.

Our fate often hangs upon a word, and a most ominous word was epistolary to our unlucky correspondent. The letter was duly despatched, and found the worthy Boggs in a perfect fever of wrath, occasioned by an interview with his contumatious daughter, which had ended in his ordering her to her room. Contrary to the ordinary course of nature, the fever came first and the chill afterwards. We have before adverted to the worthy gentleman's deficiency in the elements of education. After an hour spent in spelling out the high-sounding paragraphs of Mr. Fitzlillian, who would have torn his ample locks from their abiding place, had he heard his touching appeal mangled, and its meaning preverted by the puzzled father. Mr. Boggs sat perfectly aghast! He had arrived to the word epistolary, and that was translated by him into pistols! Seized with a shivering fit at such unparalleled audacity, he called to his wife

"Wife—I say, old woman, come here, and see what a pass I've come to. That fellow Fitzlillian wants to shoot me because I won't let him have our girl for his wife."

"La! you don't say so, old man!" said the good woman, raising her hands and eyes at the enormity of such conduct. "Well, I declare! —who would have thought it? Such a good for nothing looking man to want to fight!"

"Well, but what must I do? I don't know any thing about fire-arms, and I sha'n't set myself as a mark for every young fellow to fire at, who takes it in his head to fall in love with my daughter."

"No," said Mrs Boggs sagely shaking her head, "that would be unconsionable to ask; but I'll tell you what I'd do. This Fitzlillian looks as if he wasn't used to such things himself, so you see, if you'll take a good oak sapling in your hand, and go quite blustering-like, and ask him what he means, I'll bet you my new gown he'll be tamed in a minute and ask your pardon"

After some consideration, Mr. Boggs concluded to take this advice, and ordering his horse, he prepared to ride over to the neighboring town, where Mr Fitzlillian kept his office.

The young lawyer was lounging near the door with several companions, as the incensed Boggs rode up.

"There comes father-in-law, Fitz," said one of them, using the soubriquet usually applied to Mr Boggs by Fitzlillian himself. "We had better go in the back room, and leave you to settle matters by yourselves. Remember to invite me to the wedding."

They made their exit at one door, while Mr. Boggs entered at the other. Fitzlillian arose to receive him, but without deigning to notice the bows and flourishes of the latter, the old man exclaimed in a voice of thunder, while he struck his enormous stick emphatically on the floor—

"Hillo, you young popinjay, what do you mean by sending me this bit of paper about fighting you with a pistol? heh?"

"Fighting, my dear sir!" stammered Fitzlillian, each hair rising as with a separate instinct of horror, "you must be mistaken. I never in the whole course of my life fired a pistol, therefore I could not wish to fight so respectable a gentleman as yourself."

"There it is, any how, in your own hand,' said Boggs, holding up to the bewildered Fitzlillian his own eloquent appeal.

"Fighting! pistols! That letter sir, contains an exposition of my feelings for your daughter.—There is some great mistake—I would not touch a hair of your head, my dear sir, with design to maltreat you.

"I'll tell you what, youngster, it is here in black and white, and if you want to fight, come on. As to pistols, I shan't use them but here is a good oak sapling and I would like to try its virtues on your body, if there wasn't so little of it that it is a shame for a man to touch it."

Livid, with rage, Mr. Fitzlillian attempted to laugh.

"My dear sir, you are quite facetious. This is all a hoax. Allow me to inquire after your charming daughter, and to indulge the hope that you will eventually be induced to listen to reason I love her—"

"Go to the d——l with your love. My daughter you shall not have, sir, and if you come near my house again, I'll make Cæsar set the dog on you. So there's an end of it." And he marched out and slammed the door after him.

The two young men burst into the office convulsed with laughter.

"So it is all off, Fitz? and you don't get the heiress? Capital story this—I must be off and tell it."

Before night Fitzlillian found himself greeted by every acquaintance with bursts of laughter.—Even the boys in the street bestowed on him the cognomen of "pistol." He endured it for a week, and might have weathered the storm of ridicule, if that alone had assailed him, but hearing the approaching marriage of Berville commented on, he indulged himself in some sneering remarks on the humility of his choice, which, reaching the ears of Berville caused that gentleman to signify to Mr Fetzlilian, that any future comments on his intended marriage would be punished as they deserved. The next week his office was advertised "To Let," and Clarence Hervey Fitzlillian, Esq. emegrated to Texas leaving Miss Sally Mary to be won by some luckier suitor than himself.

A Remarkable Fact. The ice made in the Penobscot river the present season upon a high freshet. The ice is by this means pressed down in great masses under the ice further down the river, until the bed of the river for some distance below this city, and up above Oldtown is literally filled with ice. The tide has not ebbed out more than three feet since the river closed. The falls at Great Works and Oldtown can be ascended with a boat, on account of the great quantity of back water. The low land on the bank of the river between Oldtown and Matawamkeag is overflowed, and the mail stage has to take a route of forty miles round. So great a quantity of ice in our river is quite unusual, and unless it shall find some means of escape before spring, some trouble will probably ensue. [Bangor Whig.

Niagara Suspension Bridge. A writer in a Rochester paper, Mr. Fisk, contradicts the report that the British board of Ordnance have reported against the project of a bridge across the Niagara River. He says the subject was ably discussed about twenty years ago, and at first objections were made by the Board of Ordnance, but those objections were afterwards withdrawn, and a charter granted with greater powers than are now asked for. There is no doubt now, it is stated, that that a charter will be obtained in Canada and the bridge constructed within a year. If the bridge is considered dangerous, in a military view, that danger can be removed by breaking it down in an hour. It is supposed the undertaking can be accomplished for the sum of $200,000.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on the 15th ult. The House adopted, by a vote of two to one, the report in favor of transferring the election of President and Vice President of the United States, from the Legislature to the People.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DREAMS OF THE SICK.

"I've had sweet dreams, dear sister,
Here on this couch of pain,
That called my wearied spirit back
To joyous life again.
Sweet visions of our youthful home,
Of childhood's early years,
When I but little knew of earth,
Its pleasures, or its tears."

"I seemed to hold my father's hand,
And wander by his side,
O'er hill, and knoll of the green land,
Mid cornfields waving wide,
I seemed to feel my brother's kiss,
To hear my sister's tones,
And see my mother smile, to greet
Her little wanderers home."

"I seemed to tread the pleasant street
So often trod of yore,
Familiar faces there to meet,
That I may meet no more.
The apple-boughs flung shadows o'er
My path through the sun's rays,
And the old mountain towered before,
As in my childish days."

"Then I was here; and by my side
A lovely being here,
In youth's first bloom, with brow so fair,
And eyes so blue and clear,
So beautiful, beyond our earth,
I deemed that she was sent
From one of those pure, brilliant worlds
In Heaven's firmament."

She ceased: her eye was sparkling
As she spoke of other years;
But her sister's brow was dark'ning,
Her eyes were blind with tears,
As she heard of that bright being
With eyes of Heaven's hue;
She could not speak, but thoughts like these
Floated her vision through.

And must thou go, sweet sister?
They say bright visions come
To cheer the spirit, on its way
To its eternal home.
Do our sweet sisters beckon thee?
Our father waiting stand,
His darling to embrace again
Within that blessed land?

I've heard thee tell, so joyful,
While hours of pain went by,
How the worn spirit *surely* should
Wear immortality—
I cannot ask to keep thee
Within this suffering frame,
But know that our mere earthly loss
Is thy eternal gain.

Yet is it pain to sever
Another of the ties,
That bind so close together
Our little family.
As one by one have left us,
The loss but closer drew
The love our hearts had garnered,
Round the remaining few.

But if you now must leave us,
To join the blood washed throng,
Who sing hosannahs to the Lamb,
Round the Eternal Throne—
We'll think thou dost watch o'er us,
Thou art not from us riven;
But count thy blessed spirit as
Another link to Heaven.

December 14, '45. S.

Shocking Death. About 11 o'clock Thursday, one of the firemen employed about the machinery of Isaac Tirrill's box-making and planing establishment on Harrison Avenue, Boston, was about to start the machinry, the head of a large boiler suddenly burst, killing the fireman, Wm. Ford, and also a son of Mr. Terrill, who was at work in the shop. The boiler, which was twenty four feet long, was driven through the front of the building, across the street, and through the brass foundry of Isaac Babbit on the opposite side, making a distance of about one hundred feet—but fortunately no other persons were injured.

The building was completely shattered by the concussion, the walls and roof were torn off, and the machinery nearly destroyed. Mr. Ford, the fireman, was about 28 years of age, and an unmarried man. Young Tirrill was 18 years of age, and the parents of both the young men are in much affliction having each lost another child quite recently.

[Boston Journal of Wednesday evening.

Other accounts state that the boiler was projected a distance of 150 feet, on its way passing between a horse and a waggon, without injury to man or horse, finally landing in a blacksmith shop, where several men were at work—who escaped as by a miracle, the boiler falling upon the forge where they were at work.

More ballance of power. The Journal of Commerce contains a communication from a gentleman, who states that he has received a letter from an English gentleman, whose position would enable him to be acquainted with the movements of the British ministry, which says that the ministry has resolved to make ship canal at Panama with the consent of New Grenada, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

When the canal is completed, permanent fortifications are to be erected on its banks, as to have command of the passage. This will give England a complete influence on the Western coast of America.

Politically we could not desire any thing better than to see whig leaders butting their heads against the Oregon question. Its strength among the people is perfectly overwhelming. It requires no prophet to perceive that those who are now assuming an anti-Oregon position will be buried in 1848 so deep that they will never be heard of again. Albany Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 6, 1846.

NATIVEISM—NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The question of an alteration of the naturalization law, by which aliens are proposed to be put upon a probation of twenty-one instead of five years, as now, has been brought before Congress through resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature. Quite an interesting debate arose on the question of referring the resolution to a select committee, Mr. Levin, the "Native" member of Congress from Philadelphia, being the champion of these Massachusetts "alien and sedition" doctrines. It has been asserted, and we have never seen it contradicted, that this same Mr. Levin is a foreigner by birth—an Englishman. If true, a singular fact, and he has placed himself in an anomalous position; but yet, we opine, perfectly in character with the principles of "Nativeism." He, undoubtedly, highly appreciates the blessings of citizenship, but, with a selfishness too frequently seen, would enhance its value still more by circumscribing its limits. He would be a better "*native*" than those whose first drew the breath of life on our republican soil.

We have no sympathy for this "native" movement. We regard it as absurd, and discreditable to those who have engaged in it. We believe the American people have so much humanity, liberality, and good sense, as to see the impolicy of the movement, and the propriety of making of ourselves, those who have sought refuge from foreign aggression. We do not believe true patriotism to be confined within certain limits, or to certain parties, or factions of parties. It will be found among our adopted citizens as well as native born; and no better proof of this is required than the fact that every American battle field has been watered by the blood of adopted as well as native citizens. The names of Lafayette, Pulaski, Kosciusko, Montgomery, Paul Jones, and a host of others when called to mind, will exhibit the devotedness and patriotism of men who had sought liberty here, and were ready to fight unto death against the encroachments of the tyrannies they had left. Not a foreigner comes to this country with the intention of making it his home, but is bound to our institutions by ties of affection and gratitude, from the moment he lands. To say that he cannot understand the duties of a citizen in five as well as twenty-one years, is, to say the least, an imposition upon the understanding of every adult person. One consideration, alone, is sufficient to show the impolicy, if not danger, of the proposed change in our naturalization law. *We should thus keep in our midst a body of aliens, in fact as well as in feeling*, who would have no such motive to preserve the purity and promote the prosperity of our institutions, as they would were they invested with the dignity of citizenship. On the contrary, they would hold a somewhat degraded position, and as equality is the basis of friendship, would band together for that sympathy and equality which are denied them as citizens, and would thus build up, in our midst, a foreign population, with foreign attachments, views, and sympathies, and with as little motive for patriotism as any despot could desire. Under the present wise and liberal system, foreigners soon become Americans in all their views and feelings, and are not the least patriotic portion of our citizens.

PURCHASE OF CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Greely, of the New York Tribune, in speaking of the purchase of California, though opposed to the further extension of our territory, says:—"If, therefore, it shall hereafter appear that Mr. Slidell has been able to purchase from Mexico her claims to Texas and all this side the Rio del Norte, with California and all North of the Gulf of that name, for any sum not exceeding $200,000,000, we shall decidedly and heartily advocate the ratification of the Treaty. The consideration, large as it may seem, will fall far short of the cost of one year's actual hostilities, to say nothing of the infinite miseries and crime of war."

What a change.—The dinner for the Pilgrim society at Plymouth, at their recent anniversary, was prepared at the United States Hotel in Boston, and conveyed over the Old Colony Railroad to Plymouth, after it was cooked, in an hour and a quarter, smoking hot! Two hundred and twenty-five years ago, the Pilgrims brought their provisions from the Mayflower, and dug some clams upon the shore, and cooked their dinner in an iron pot hung by a crooked stick resting upon two crotched trees, over a fire made upon a snow bank! Quite an improvement since that time, but no improvement to the health of the consumer.

M. Gaillardet, the intelligent editor of the French *Courrier* in New York, who returned from Europe in the Acadia, offers the following prediction concerning the Oregon question:—"After exhausting all negotiations England will accept the 49th degree of latitude, provided Cape Disappointment and Vancouver's Island be also ceded to her in compensation for yielding the Columbia. But that will be England's *ultimatum*, and even it will not be offered unless the tone of the discussion shall be more conciliatory than heretofore, for now Oregon is more a point of honor than of interest for England."

Thanksgiving in Louisiana.—Gov. Mouton has appointed Thursday, the 15th of January, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Louisiana. This is the first time in the history of the State that a Thanksgiving day has been appointed.

"No man is born nobler than another," says Seneca, "unless he is born with better abilities and a more amiable disposition."

The New York Herald assumes to *know* that negotiations on the Oregon question have been resumed at Washington, and believes that the 49th parallel of latitude has been offered as a boundary and that it has been or will be accepted by our government. We give this for what it is worth, not knowing its value which we suppose to be not very great.

Telegraph. The Mexican Society for uniting the North American Republics, met in the city of Mexico last month, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the annexation of the United States of North America to the United States of Mexico, is to be the great national event of the year 1849.

Judge Story.—The London Morning Chronicle announces, at the close of an article on the life and character of the late Judge Story, that a plan of subscription was on foot, of members of the Bar and eminent Solicitors, to offer to the benches of Lincoln's Inn, a marble statue of this eminent man, "whose immortal works are equally estimated in the mother country and the United States."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald under date of Dec. 19, says:—"Upwards of one hundred and twenty nominations for various offices throughout the country were sent in to the Senate to-day for confirmation."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Courier states that the majority against Woodbury, according to the official returns, is twenty-two hundred and three.—The Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, to whom was referred the question whether a plurality elects on the third trial, have decided the question in the negative.

The Postmaster General, in his annual report, recommends the purchase by the government of the patent right to Morse's Telegraph. He says it will prove a dangerous engine in the hands of individuals not under the control of law, and that the few will be benfitted at the expence of the many.

It is Cassius M. Clay [not Henry] who proposes to spend the winter in Cuba for the benefit of his health.

The Knoxville Register announces the marriage in Jefferson county, Tenn., of Mr. Frederick Paine, aged one hundred and two years! to Miss Dorcas Mannon, aged thirty-four!

Up to the 15th ult., nothing had been found of the absconding Judge Garland at New Orleans.

The President has signed the Joint Resolutions for the admission of Texas and forwarded a copy of it by a private messenger to the capital of Texas.

There is a rumor, says the Argus, that a citizen of Portland, recently while in Havana, drew a prize of $25,000, and has brought home the specie.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

If the momentous question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain was to be decided in Faneuil-hall, in the city of Boston, or if the eminent statesman who belongs emphatically to New England, and who represents in these dark and evil days the better traditions of American freedom, were still at the head of the Cabinet of Washington, slight indeed would our apprehensions be as to the result of the Oregon negociation. But, in all things, Mr. Webster, and the men of Massachusetts who applauded his humane and enlightened eloquence on a recent occasion, are not only the opposition, but the opposites, of Mr Polk, and the party which brought him into power. We admire their sentiments, we concur in their arguments; but we cannot forget that these are the sentiments and arguments of a defeated minority. The more strenuously they declare themselves for peace, the greater must be their apprehensions of war.

London Times.

Closely allied as Massachusetts federalism is with British Toryism, it cannot, as the Times affirms, 'resist' the mighty current of American feeling against a further surrender of American territory, either to win the favor or appease the wrath of the 'British Lion.' 'Admire its sentiments' and 'concur in its arguments' as strongly as this organ of the high Tory party of England, may, it does well to recollect that 'they are the sentiments and arguments,' not of a majority of the United States, not of a 'defeated minority' even, but of a mere handful of the scattered relics of ci-Atlantic Toryism. Well is it for the country that this great 'territorial question is *not* to be 'decided in Faneuil Hall,' Boston, once the cradle of American Liberty, now degenerated into a Bazar for the money-changers of that city, whose patriotism is but a synonym for gold. If it were to be there decided; or, if the *eminent 'statesman'* alluded to by the Times, 'were still at the head of the Cabinet,' slight indeed, might be British apprehension of the result of the negociations on that question. Under such auspices, confidently might England rely upon obtaining whatever and all she might be pleased to demand as she did under the late treaty concluded with that 'eminent statesman.' *He*, 'the representative of the better traditions of American freedom!' If American freedom had had no other and better 'representative' in the hour of her peril, her flight from the shores of this continent, had taken place years since. *Daniel Webster*, an active participator in the treasonable designs of the famous Hartford Convention—who while a member of Congress, refused to vote supplies to our destitute troops, in the late war with Great Britain—is the representative of the better traditions of American freedom! A broad burlesque upon American History! The circumstance alone, secures to the falsehood an immunity from indignation.

The above extract is, however, but a sample of the adulation constantly bestowed upon Massachusetts federalism, by British Toryism. This sort of "billing and cooing," if it serves no other valuable purpose, establishes, beyond controversy an identity of sentiment between the two [illegible] while, it at the same time discloses the ex-

istance of a reliable fraternal feeling between them in all cases where opportunity will allow of a substantial evidence of it. [Age.

KEEN SIGHTED.

Some of the federal papers affect to see great inconsistency in the course of the Executive, in now asserting title to the whole of Oregon after having offered to compromise the question by the adoption of the 49th parallel as the boundary. Nothing in our judgment, is farther from it.—The President maintains that our title is good to the whole territory. Great Britain insists that she has certain rights in it, which we controvert; but for the sake of ensuring a peaceful termination to the dispute we offer to yield a portion of our claim. This offer is rejected. We withdraw it, and affirm, virtually, that, if we are to contest the matter, we insist upon the full extent of what we conceive to be our just rights. There is nothing inconsistent in all this. There is no moral obliquity in it. The offer does not impair our claim, any more than an unaccepted offer of compromise betwee individuals in relation to private affairs. Proof of such an offer, instead of injuring the case of the individual making it, would operate in his favor, as exhibiting a disposition to avoid litigation by yielding a portion of that to which he considered himself justly entitled.

In view of the fact that similar offers of compromise had been repetedly made by preceding administrations, what would the federal papers have said if the President had obstinately refused to tender any offer of compromise whatever; but had insisted, from the first, upon the line of the Russian boundary? Would they have sustained him in the course? Do they now, on the other hand, insist that the administration ought to make a more liberal offer of compromise? Even Mr. Webster, in his Faneuil Hall speech, maintains that the 49th would be a fair compromise of the question. We suppose, however, the secret of the whole matter, is that the whigs desire the privilege of *grumbling*. Let them grumble.

[Age.

Oregon in England. According to the last accounts, the Presidents Message was looked for with intense interest in England. We must expect a furious blast in the British press, in respect to that part of the Message touching Oregon. But his calm, dignified and firm language will command from considerate Englishmen something more than clamor and railing. His argument and positions must be met, before the civilized world, by something more substantial than denunciation.

The English Journals received by the last steamer, indulge in their usual insolent language in regard to this country. The London Morning Post says:

"It is the general sentiment that the Americans wish for war, and with the blessing of God upon a good cause, they shall have enough of it. Never since the United States has become a nation, was there in England a desire, more reasonable and at the same time more agreeable, than that of giving the Americans a drubbing."

The London Times concludes that the "conservative party" of the United States will be deterred from strenuous efforts to withstand the career of the rabid democracy. It has the usual slang about the "democracy" having an ardent desire for cutting throats and spilling blood.

N. H. Patriot.

LOUIS PHILIPPI ON OREGON. A copy of the late French work of M. de Mofras on the subject of Oregon, strongly hostile to the American side of the question, was presented by Louis Philippe to the King of Sweden, accompanied with an autograph letter strongly recommending it to his perusal. It was read, of course, with the natural consequence of a prejudice imbibed against the American side of the case. Fortunately the king of Sweden, Oscar mentioned the circumstance to the Hon. Geo. W. Lay, our charge at Stockholm, who gave him Greenhow's excellent book to read by way of antidote. Vastly obliging in Louis Philippe, to interest himself so zealously in this question. We wonder if he has made similar presents to all the sovereigns of Europe. A pretty "arbitrator" he would have made! and pretty arbitrators he has probably made of his fellow monarchs. N. Y. News.

Death from the bite of a hog. The wife of Joseph Hill, aged 65 years, of Newton, Sussex county, N. J. was bitten in the hand a short time since by a hog, causing a wound which, in spite of every application, spread through and effected every part of the arm, until finally the malignant virus reached the body, and entering the vitals terminated her sufferings by death on Thursday last.

The American Consul at Turks' Island states that salt is very scarce and high, and that there would not probably be any more until the next season, the stock being nearly exhausted.

J. B. Backenstos, the Sheriff of Hancock County, Illinois, and commander of the Mormon forces during the late disturbances, was recently tried at Peora, upon an indictment for murder, and acquitted.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and Charles Sumner refused to lecture before the New Bedford Lyceum, because colored people were not admitted on an equality with other citizens, to the lecture room.

The Portland Advertiser is trying to manufacture capital from the prices paid for public printing at Washington. We should think if its editor would call to mind the proceedings of its party on that subject in '40 and '41, he would blush to name the subject.

A Mr. Mathews, of Bangor, has invented a new iron bench-vice, which, instead of the usual screw and pivot of common vices, has two screws, both operating at the same time, and in equal proportions, by means of an endless chain attached to both. This arrangement brings the jaws of the vice to bear exactly square, however widely distended by the screw.

THE IVORY CRUCIFIX is an exquisite carved statue of our Saviour, about two feet in length, we believe, cut from a single block of Ivory, and supposed to be the largest ivory statue ever carved, as well as the most perfect and beautiful image of Christ in existance. What adds great interest to its intrinsic excellence, is the fact that this statue was made by an Italian Monk, and constituted the sole business of many years of his life; and that he never had any instruction in the principles of statuary, but commenced this, his only image, in o edience to a divine inspiration, which he conceived himself to be the subject of, and which sustained him through long years of patien labor, rewarding him in the end by the end of the production of the most wonderful specimen of modern art. He discovered his immense block of ivory among the rubbish in an ancient garret where it had lain from time immemorial, and deemed himself commissioned to mould it into a perfect and beautiful personification of the Son of God upon the cross, such as the world never saw. All who have seen it, pronounce it matchless in form and expression. It is now exhibiting at Philadelphia.

☞ The Hungarian Balsam of Life is the Great English Remedy for Consumption, and the only certain source of hope to invalids.

Opinion of Dr. Olcott.

Dr. Olcott, in his popular series of Health Tracts. No. XLII, (Feb. 1844,) page 72, says: "In my remarks against the common patent medicines of the day, I wish to make an exception in favor of the Hungarian Balsam invented by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, which has proved itself of so much value in diseases of the Lungs, as to meet with the decided approbation of the medical faculty, both in Great Britain and the United States."

Report of the New England Lung Infirmary.

Dr. Ingliss, in the 4th Annual Report of the New England Infirmary for the Lungs, page 98, gives the following liberal testimony in favor of the medicine:—"Patients," he says, "have frequently brought with them, and in severe paroxisms insisted upon using, a patent medicine called Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life—and although we object to the use of such compounds, in ordinary cases, yet we have sometimes permitted it—and we must confess, that in the instances referred to, the Hungarian Balsam has effected a change in the diagnosis of the patient, of a remarkably favorable character."

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Wm. Russ, Esq., America Bisbee, Esq., and Mrs. Cynthia Rowe, of Sumner.

In Byron, Dec. 4th, by Jonas Greene, Esq. Mr. James S. Mitchell and Miss Mariann C. Merrill, both of Roxbury.

In Norway, by Rev. T. J. Tenney, Mr. Kingsbury Curtis, of this town, and Miss Sophia Jane Young, of Greenwood.

In Letter B., by John J. Bragg, Esq., Mr. Elmore Scribner and Miss Lovis Grover, both of Letter B.—By the same, Mr. James L. Black, of Cambridge, N. H., and Miss Lievatha Scribner, of Letter B.

In Brunswick, Mr. Abial M. Jones, of Oxford, and Miss Hannah E. Garcelon, of Brunswick.

DIED.

In this town, Dec. 30, Lucinda, wife of Henry Howe, and daughter of the late Henry Prentiss, aged 33.

In Norway, Dec. 24th, after an illness of a few weeks, Mr. Daniel Watson, aged 82 years.

In Brownfield, Dec. 19, Mr. Elisha Thomas, 75.

In Exeter, Nov. 21st, Mrs. Betsey Hodgdon, wife of Moses Hodgdon, aged 61 years.

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris for and within the County of Oxford the third Tuesday of December, 1845, by adjournment—

WE the undersigned respectfully represent to your Honors that the County road as now travelled from Andover to the ugh Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, and to Letter B to New Hampshire line—also the County road as travelled from or near J. J. Bragg's in Letter B. where it intersects the road from Andover to New Hampshire line, through Letter B and Number Five, First Range, to the North line of said Number Five (known as the Megalloway road)—also the road from the North line of Holmes which intersects the County road in Letter B—all of said roads are out of repair and unsafe, and public good requires that they should be made good roads for carriages. We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said townships, viz:—Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, Letter B Number Five First Range, to well put all of said roads in good repair for carriages, &c.

As in duty bound, &c

JOHN LOMBARD & 5 others.

Andover, Dec. 1, 1845.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. Court of County Commissioners, December Term, 1845, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing Petition, the Commissioners being satisfied that the Petitioners ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, Ordered, That said Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published six weeks successively in the Age, printed at Augusta in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication in each of said papers to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of May next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon 3w24 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

JOSEPH G. COLE,

Counsellor at Law,

PARIS, ME.

Has resumed the practice of Law.

Paris, Jan'y 5, 1846. tf 6 w31

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. 6mjune10

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., Dec. 31, 1845.

Bowker, Miss Mary T., 2—Brooks, Otis W.—Benson, Mrs. Charlotte F.—Bolster, David, 2—Bridgham, Geo.—Caldwell, Joseph P.—Chandler, Reuben, Jr.—Doble, Mrs. Louisa—Dean, Asa—Follett, Lewis—Fuller, Nathaniel—Fessenden, Deblois & Fessenden—Goodenow, John—Hersey, Mrs Hannah—Holmes, E. A. Esq.—Mathews, Asa—Mathews, Winthrop—Marshall, Moses—Morton, Mrs Prudencia S—Millett, Amos—Paine, Abijah L.—Perkins, Rev. Cornelius—R. W. Master or Secretary of Oxford Lodge—Rogers, Capt. Edmund—Rosenstiel, S.—Rich, Delania—Stephens, Eleazer—Swan, William—Waterhouse, Stephen L.—Walsh, Martin.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. G. Marble, by note or account, must call on J. G. Cole and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they would save cost.

J. G. MARBLE.

Paris, Jan. 5, 1846. tf 34

County Commissioners Accounts.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*May* 10. To 6 days making reports on the petitions of Phineas Howe and others, Ezekiel Treat, Jr., and others, Ansel Town and others, and John C. West and others; and drawing four plans of roads and alterations laid out on said petitions, $15 00

County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17. To travel from Byron to James Brown's in Holmes and back on petition of James Brown, sixty miles, 6 00

Attendance two and half days, 6 25

July 1st. Travel from Byron to Stephen Gammons, in Turner, on petition of Simpson Reed, and back, ninety miles, 9 00

Attendance three days, 7 50

Ferriage, 25

July 9th. To travel from Byron to William Woodsoms in Peru and back on petition of Wm. Woodsom, fifty miles, 5 00

Attendance three and half days, 8 75 } Ferriage, twenty-five cents, 9 00

August 19th. From Byron to Hartford's tavern in Lovell, on petition of Committee of town of Sweden and back, one hundred and fifty miles, 15 00

Six days attendance, 15 00 } Ferriages, twenty-five cents } 15 25

August 28th. From Byron to Phineas Howes in Canton on petition of Luther Ludden, 60 ms. 6 00

Two days attendance, 5 00

$85 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 20. To travel from Norway to Letter A. No. 2, and back on the petition of James Brown Agent for the Proprietors of said township. 90 miles, 9 00

To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00

To cash paid for Ferriage, 25 } To cash paid for postage on 2 letters 12 cts. } 37

July 4. To travel from Norway to Turner and from Hartford home on the petition of Sampson Reed and others, forty miles, 4 00

To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 7 50

July 12. To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others, 54 miles, 5 40

To 3 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said petition, 8 25

August 23. To travel from Norway to Lovell and from Sweden home on the petition of Committee of Sweden, 40 miles, 4 00

To 4 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 11 25

Aug. 30. To travel from Norway to Phineas Howe's in Canton and from Gen. Samuel Holland's in Dixfield home on the petition of Luther H. Ludden and others, 68 miles, 6 80

To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00 } To cash paid for Ferriage 25 } 5 25

Sept. 1st. To 4 days making up reports, 10 00

$76 82

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17. To travel from Gilead to James Brown, in Letter A. No. 2, and back on the petition of James Brown, Agent of Letter A. No. 2, sixty-two ms. 6 20

Two days viewing, hearing the parties and hearing the same, 5 00

July 1st. To travel from Gilead to Stephen Gammon's and back on the petition of Samuel Reed, ninety miles, 9 00

To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 7 50

Twenty five cents paid for Ferriage, 25

July 9. To travel from Gilead to William Woodsom in Peru and back on petition of William Woodsom, 70 miles. 7 00

Three and half days viewing, hearing parties and attendance on the same, 8 75

Twenty-five cents for Ferriage, 25

Aug 19. To travel from Gilead to Benjamin Hartford in Lovell and back on the petition of the committee of Sweden, sixty-eight miles. 6 80

Four and half days viewing, hearing and locating and attendance, 11 25

Twenty-five cents for Ferriage, 25

August 25th. To travel from Gilead to Phineas Howes in Canton and back on petition of Luther H Ludden, Ira L Delano, eighty-eight ms. 8 80

Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating, 5 00

$76 05

County of Oxford Dr. to Joseph Tobin,

For services as County Commissioner for the year 1845.

Sept. 10th. To travel from Byron to Welcome Stone's in Leeds and back on petition of Jonathan Marsten and Samuel More, Agents for the towns of Leeds and Monmouth, one hundred miles, 10 00

Attendance six days, 15 00—four ferriages, 45, 15 45

Sept. 23d. To travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover and back on petition of S. W. Gregg, twenty-five miles, 2 50

Attendance, nine days. 22 50

Oct. 7th. To travel from Byron to Robinson Turner's in Peru, fifty miles, 5 00

Ferriage, 25

October 14th. Travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover on petition of R. Clay and others, twelve miles, 1 20

To travel from Lewis Crockett's tavern to New Hampshire line and back on said petition, thirty-two miles, 3 20

From Lewis Crockett's to Bretton's Mills in Livermore on same, forty miles, 4 00

And back from East Winthrop, sixty miles, 6 00

Attendance twenty-three days, 57 50

Six ferriages, 05

Nov. 11th. Travel from Byron to John Simmons in Canton and back on petition of Alexander Alden, seventy miles, 7 00

Attendance six days, 15 00

Ferriage, 25

Nov. 18. Travel from Byron to Col. Morrill's in Dixfield and back on petition of John M Eustis, forty five miles, 4 50

Attendance four days, 10 00

Nov 20th. To travel from Byron to William Noyes' in Greenwood and back on petition of Joseph Small and others, ninety miles, 9 00

Attendance one day, 2 50—Ferriage 25, 2 75

December 1st. To travel from Byron to Richard Hutchinson in Hartford and back on petition of John Walker and others, ninety miles, 9 00

Attendance seven days. 17 50

December 12th. Travel from Byron to J. Churchill's tavern in Hallowell and from Wayne Village back on petition of R. Clay by adjournment, one hundred and ten miles, 11 00

Attendance and hearing parties ten days, 25 00

$254 25

Credit one dollar received by mistake in adding the last account settled with the County, 1 00

$253 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept.* 20. To travel from Norway to Leeds and back on the petition of Agents of Leeds and Monmouth—fifty miles, 5 00

To 4 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 11 25

To cash paid for toll, 32

Oct. 3. To travel from Norway to Andover Corner and from Asa Pratts in Andover home on the petition of Simon W. Greeg and others, 69 miles, 6 90

To ten days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 25 00

6. To 2 days making plans & roads laid out 5 00

13. To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others—fifty-four miles, 5 40

To 6 days locating and attendance on said Pet. 15 00

16. To travel from Norway to Andover on the petition of R. Clay and others—33 miles, 3 30

17. To travel from Andover corner to N. H. line and back on said petition, 32 miles, 3 20

18. To travel from Andover corner to Brettun's Mills on said petition—40 miles, 4 00

22. To 2 days viewing on said petition, 5 00

To travel from Leeds home on said pet. 27 ms. 2 70

Nov. 8. To travel from Paris to Monmouth and from East Winthrop home on said petition—seventy miles, 7 00

To 17 1-2 days viewing and attendance on said petition, 43 75

To cash paid for ferriage and tolls, 70

17. To travel from Norway to Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden, Jr., and others—sixty miles, 6 00

To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00

22. To travel from Norway to Dixfield and back on the petition of John M. Eustis and others—sixty miles, 6 00

To cash paid for ferriage, 25

To 3 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 8 75

24. To two days making up reports, 5 00

25. To travel from Norway to Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah Small & als. 2 00

To one day attendance on said petition. 2 50

Nov. 30. To three days making up reports and drawing plans, 7 50

Dec. 8. To travel from Norway to Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—forty miles, 4 00

To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00

10. To two days writing reports and making plans, 5 00

21. To travel from Norway to Hallowell X roads and from Wayne home on the petition of R. Clay and others, 73 miles, 7 30

To ten days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 25 00

22. To one day finishing plans, 2 50

To stationery furnished to the County for the year past, 1 00

$256 32

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept.* 16. To travel from Gilead to J. Welcome in Leeds and back, 114 miles, 11 40

Six days viewing and hearing, 15 00 } Ferriage, 25 } 15 25

23. To travel from Gilead to L. Crockett's in Andover and back on the petition of S. W. Gregg and others, sixty-two miles, 6 20

Ten days viewing and attendance, 25 00

Oct. 7. To travel from Gilead to R. Turner's in Peru and back by adjournment on petition of William Woodsom and others, 78 miles, 7 80

Three days attendance, 7 50—ferriage, 25, 7 75

14. To travel from Gilead to Andover on the petition of R. Clay and others, 31 miles, 3 10

Twenty-four days viewing, 60 00

Travel from Winthrop to Gilead, 60 miles, 6 00—ferriages, 50, 6 50

Nov. 13. To travel from Gilead to John Simmons in Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden and others, 100 miles, 10 00

Four days in attendance, 10 00—ferriage, 20, 10 20

18. To travel from Gilead to Morrill's in Dixfield and back on the petition of J. M. Eustis—seventy-four miles, 7 40

Three days viewing, 7 50—ferriage, 25, 7 75

25. To travel Travel from Gilead to W. Noyes in Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah Small and others, 48 miles, 1 60

One day viewing, &c., 2 50—ferriage, 25, 2 75

Dec. 1. To travel from Gilead to R. Hutchinson's in Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—100 miles, 10 01

Seven days viewing, &c., 17 50—ferriage, 20, 17 70

12. To travel from Gilead to J. Churchill's in Hallowell by adjournment on the petition of R. Clay and others—74 miles, 7 40

Ten days viewing and hearing, 25 00

Travel from Wayne to Gilead, 40 miles, 6 00 } Toll, 20 } 6 20

$252 00

Oxford County Commissioners Court.

May Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles,	9,00 }	
Toll,	25 }	10,75
Attendance, 3 days,	7,50 }	
Jonathan B Smith, travel 10 miles,	1,00 }	
Attendance, 3 days,	7,50 }	8,50
James Burbank, travel 70 miles,	7,00 }	
Toll,	25 }	14,75
Attendance, 3 days,	7,50 }	

September Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles,	9,00 }	
Toll,	25 }	19,25
Attendance, 4 days,	10,00 }	
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles,	1,00 }	
Attendance, 4 days,	10 00 }	11,00
James Burbank, travel 70 miles,	7,00 }	
Toll,	25 }	17,25
Attendance, 4 days,	10,00 }	

December Term, 1845—*By Adjournment.*

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles,	9,00 }	
Toll,	25 }	14,25
Attendance, 2 days,	5,00 }	
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles,	1,00 }	
Attendance, 2 days,	5,00 }	6,00
James Burbank, travel 70 miles,	7,00 }	
Toll,	25 }	12,25
Attendance, 2 days,	5,00 }	

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, DECEMBER 25, 1845.

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by

[3t] J. G. COLE, CLERK.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD VILLAGE, MAINE.

Lost!

BETWEEN Paris and Portland on the 25th inst., a bundle of Goods containing a quantity of Buttons, Green Berage, Coat Binding, Pins, Combs, Comforters, &c. Any person who will return said bundle or give information to the subscriber where it may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

MOSES HAMMOND.

Paris, Dec. 27th, 1845. 3t

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00

do Tin Foil, 25 50.

Cleaning Set of Teeth, 50 1,00.

Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50 & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

Hay for Sale!

FOR sale, 25 or 30 TONS FIRST RATE INTERVALE HAY. Enquire of

F. BEMIS.

Paris Hill, Dec 22, 1845. tf 33

Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County I shall sell at public Auction on Thursday, the 20th day of January next at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the right, title and interest that ELIJAH SHACKLY had, on the day of his decease, in and to the Farm on which said Shackly then resided.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

WM. K. KIMBALL, Administrator.

Dec. 20, 1845. 3w33

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preperation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preperation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*, PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y33]

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic disease, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and clearse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sour rise and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysterics, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWDER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. G. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane, Peru, Wm. Walker, Buckfield & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, S. Hersey, Jr.; Dixfield, Deshon Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Hall; Canton, H. Hammond, Rufus & Adams; Livermore, Curtis & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Grafton, Dixie & C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dellaff, Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Wade; Newry, N. P. Bysom; Hanover, M. W. Rosbell; Rumford Point, O. G. Holster; Prim, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. B. Packard. Oct. 28, 1844—tf

EXTRAORDINARY CASE. We learn from the New York Tribune that the friends of young Romsey, clerk with N. W. Warner, whose death by epilepsy we recorded a day or two since, are unwilling to inter him without farther delay, as when six years old he had a similar fit, (and has since been more or less subject to them,) and was about to be laid in his coffin when signs of life were observed and he was resuscitated. An aged relative of his was pronounced by medical men to have died in a similar fit, but after lying apparently dead for ten days revived and is now in good health.—In the present instance the corpse has manifested unusual appearances, such as to strengthen his friends in their resolve not to bury him at present.

On Sunday the face was very much swollen, and his limbs and joints stiffened; but on taking the body from the coffin on Tuesday, the swelling had disappeared, the face had assumed a more natural appearance, and his limbs and joints were supple as in life.

Self-Marriage. A couple had been living together as man and wife, in Philadelphia, for some time. The gentleman, perhaps, becoming tired of the incumbrance, refused to support his reputed wife. She instituted a suit to obtain a share of his worldly substance. The defence was that they were not legally married.—It appeared that no clergyman or minister of the law officiated at the marriage ceremony, but that the parties acknowledged themselves man and wife in the presence of witnesses. This, Judge Sargeant decided to be a legal marriage, and ordered the husband to give security for the payment of ten dollars per week for the support of his wife. With this decision the husband refused to comply, and was imprisoned for contempt of court. He was subsequently bro't before the court, backed by an extraordinary array of legal talent, on an application for a discharge; but all to no purpose—the Judge was inexorable. This interpretation of the law was established in England many years ago, and a law providing for marriage in this form was adopted in South Carolina in 1809, 'in order that none should be hindered in so necessary a work, there being no ministers!'

Anecdote of the Twin Sisters.—We know a farmer in Connecticut who has a pair of twin daughters of whom a capital anecdote is told. They both attended the same school, and not long since one of them was called up by the master to recite a lesson in geography, which she had learned very imperfectly, and in fact could not get on at all. The teacher who was getting quite out of patience, was called to another part of the room, and just at that moment the twin sister sprang on the floor unobserved, and pushing the delinquent scholar to her seat, took her place. The master proceeded with the questions, which were answered with a degree of promptness and accuracy which, at the close, drew forth from him a few words of commendation. The joke was not discovered by the teacher until some days after. Of course it was too good and successful to occasion any offence.—*Connecticut paper.*

A Rascally Attack.—A Western editor commences a long exhortation to bachelors with the following words:—"Come, you poor, miserable, lonely, deserted, fractional parts of animated nature, come up and be talked to." It isn't stated how many went up, nor what was the effect of the "talk." It is said, however, that one old "bruiser," after reading the editor's exortation, was seen to place the thumb of his right hand on the end of his "sneller," while his fingers wiggled about like the *digets* of a flutist in a difficult piece of music; which being interpreted, means, "you don't catch this child."

Professor Fisgiving's school closed last Saturday. The yellow school house was crowded with anxious parents who had assembled to witness the "examination" before the school committee. Russ dropped in just in season to note the following.

"Class in 'rithmetic please take the floor," said the Professor. Stand on a line with this ere crack. That's right."

"Zebulon, what is a unit?"

"A unit is a—is a—a"

"Next."

"What's the question?"

"The question is this ere—what is a unit?"

"A *ewe nit* is a little bit of a female feller found on sheepses."

"R-i-g-h-t. Go tew the head."

"Nicholas, how many mills make a cent?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Next. How many mills make a cent?"

"All grist mills make a cent, and some on 'em make a plagny many cents, I guess, when they run night and day, and the miller and the miller's boy both take toll."

"R-i-g-h-t. Take your place, Nimrod, above Nicholas. Dress on a line. Make a bow. Take your seats. [Maine Farm.

Russ has turned Abolitionist, and goes it to the teeth against slavery. He says he shall quit the printing business, as he has no notion of being a *gally* slave all his days. Henrys notions are quite different touching this matter. He is decidedly in favor of *gal-y* slavery. 'There's no accounting for *tastes*. Great men will differ. [Ib.

Henry went to church last Sunday evening. He says that when the good divine gave out word for "all those *anxious* for their future welfare to come forward, there was an unprecedented rush of unmarried ladies [Ib.

MODEST—VERY. There are some very modest young ladies in these parts. The other day, a nice young lady "fainted away" on hearing her innocent papa say that he intended to cut off the *lower limbs* of——the old elm.

NORWAY STEEP FALLS.

THE Subscribers would say to their Friends and Customers, that they have on hand as usual, a good assortment of

English, French and AMERICAN DRY GOODS;

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;

Hard Ware and Cutlery;

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;

HOLLOW WARE;

Nails and Glass; Iron and Steel; Salt; Fish; Lime; Flour; Sole and Upper Leather; Boots and Shoes; Feathers, &c &c &c

ALSO—25 bbls. CLEAR PORK, packed by ourselves, at wholesale and retail.

Fur Goods,

Such as Buffalo Robes, Caps, Boas and Muffs, Neck Ties, &c., which we pledge ourselves to sell at fair and honest prices, and will endeavor to make all who may favor us with their custom satisfied that *we sell Goods according to quality, as low, to say the least, as any Store in the County.*

☞ We want in exchange for Goods or Cash—

25 tons Pork, 2000 bushels Beans,
5000 bushels Oats, 10 tons Dry Apple,
25 tons Clover Seed,
1000 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
5 tons good Butter,
New Milk and Skipping Cheese,
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Shipping Furs,
2000 Wool Skins, 10,000 lbs. Wool,
Hides, Shingles and Clapboards, &c &c

DENISON & FYLER

Norway Falls, Nov. 25, 1845. 5w32

N B Having made some different arrangements with regard to our business, the Notes and accounts due A. C. Denison & Co. must be paid without fail previous to the first of January, 1846

DENISON & FYLER

WANTED

AT THE NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,

Under the U. S. Hotel,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in any kind of Dry Goods at less than the New York prices.

10,000 yds All Wool Flannel.
10,000 yds Cotton and Wool.
10,000 lbs. Blue mixed yarns 3 Threads.

Portland, Nov. 1, 1845 4w28

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

CROCKER, GILLET & CUMMINGS,

is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

THOMAS CROCKER
DENNIS GILLET
B. C. CUMMINGS

Oct. 4th, 1845. 2m39

THE Manufacturing business will be continued at Lucas's Mills as formerly under the name and firm of

Tucker, Cummings & Co.

PRENTISS & RAWSON,

Attornies and Counsellors at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Brick, over B. J. Flagg's Store.

H. E. PRENTISS.
J. F. RAWSON.

Nov. 11, 1845 6m

One Cent Reward!

RAN away, on Wednesday, December tenth, current, EPHRAIM SMALL, an indentured apprentice, bound to the subscriber by the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Hartford. Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons all persons against harboring or trusting said Ephraim on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him, and no charges whatever. EZEKIEL FULLER

Hartford, December 12th, 1845. 3w2

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 8th, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Burton & Wentworth, in Livermore, on Wednesday, the seventh day of January A. D. 1846, at one of the clock in the afternoon.—All the right, title and interest, and equity of redemption which Pierce Pope has had and now has in and to the following described farm situate in said Livermore, and which he had in and to the same at the time the same was taken and to the original right, to wit:—on the first day of May, A. D. 1840,—being the same farm which the said Pierce Pope purchased of Reynolds and Edward Fuller by Deed dated the tenth day of January, A. D. 1840, and on the same day Mortgaged to Isaac Strickland, Esq. for about three Hundred dollars. And also the right which the said Pierce Pope may have to redeem any land from the purchaser and equity of redemption which may have been sold on Execution against said Pierce Pope. For further particulars reference is had to said Deed.

33 JOHN MONROE, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Town of Norway in said County, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon—All the right which William Stevens, Jr., or said Paris, has in equity to redeem the Hundred Farm on which he now resides. Said Farm having been mortgaged on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1841, to Adams Bailey, Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and interest as appears and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 64, Page 247. Said right in equity, he, the said William Stevens, Jr. had to redeem on a sale by virtue of an Execution on a judgment that was obtained by said Bailey on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1841, for the said sum and interest and costs of suit, and a sale of the said Farm was made on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1842, instead of the equity of redemption as aforesaid, and no redemption of the same has been made, and the deed executed by the Sheriff to the said Bailey is now recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 72, Page 67, to which deed and the records thereof reference is had for a more particular description of the premises.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, November 20th, 1845. 3w39

Great Attraction for the New Year!

THE ILLUSTRATED

New England Family Magazine.

NEW VOLUME! JAN. 1846!

MESSRS. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO will issue on the 20th of December the January number of this highly popular and valuable Magazine; being the first number of a new volume. The great success which the publishers have met with in commencing a "Family Magazine" that should impart to its readers useful knowledge, as well as amusement and recreation, has determined them to make greater efforts to render the work still more valuable and attractive the coming year. They respectfully ask, therefore, the encouragement and patronage of every person who desires to have useful and instructive works take the place of the light and frivolous love tales, calculated to excite the bad passions in the young, which are, under the name of "cheap Literature," now so wide spread over the land.

Specimen numbers will be freely furnished when sent for, free of expense, and the publishers ask of an enlightened public an examination of their work. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that clubs of ten are supplied with the work at One Dollar a Year, or one copy of the "Family Magazine" and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum" are supplied one year for Two Dollars—a degree of cheapness, quantity of matter considered, which has no parallel

The Family Magazine will be published from the beginning on or near the first day of each month, in clear type and fine white paper. Each number will contain forty-eight double pages of reading matter, and be embellished with from eight to twelve new and beautiful

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Making at the end of the year a splendid pictorial volume of useful and entertaining matter, consisting of 576 pages, and more than a one hundred Wood Engravings.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. To clubs, as before, which payments are made strictly in advance.

Three copies one year, Four Dollars.
Five " " Six "
Ten " " Ten "

or only One Dollar a Copy.

☞ One copy of the Family Magazine and one copy of Robert Merry's Museum, (a magazine for youth,) edited by the famous "Peter Parley," one year,

Two dollars if paid in advance.

Periodical dealers and agents will be supplied with the above works at the most liberal discount. All orders (each enclosing cash) must be addressed,

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO
33 13 Summer Street, Boston.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.

To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy. GREETING.

WE Command You to attach the goods or estate of ELI TWITCHELL, Junior, of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, to the value of three hundred dollars, and summon the said Twitchell to be and appear in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1845, then and there in our said Court to answer unto FREDERICK K. RUSSELL, of Bethel in said County, Administrator of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, in a plea of the case, for that whereas the said deceased, in his life time of the said Ezra T. Russell, since deceased, to wit: on the tenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, made his certain promissory note in writing bearing date aforesaid and by the same promised to pay to the said Ezra T. Russell, or order the sum of ninety dollars, for value received, by means whereof, and by force of the Statute made and provided in such case, he the said defendant then and there became liable to pay to the said Russell the said sum of money in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note; and being so liable he the said defendant in consideration thereof, afterwards and on the day and year aforesaid, at Bethel aforesaid, undertook and to the said Russell then and there faithfully promised the said Russell to pay him the said sum of money, in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of the said note. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same. To the damage of the said plaintiff, as he says, the sum of two hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings thereon.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Frederick K. Russell, Admr. &c. of Ezra T. Russell, late of Bethel, deceased, Plff } v. { *Eli Twitchell, Jr. Deft.*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.

To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy. GREETING.

WE Command You to attach the goods or estate of ELI TWITCHELL, Junior, of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, to the value of three hundred dollars, and summon the said Twitchell to be and appear in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our said Court, to answer unto FREDERICK K. RUSSELL, of Bethel in said County, Administrator of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, in a plea of the case, for that whereas the said deceased, in his life time of the said Ezra T. Russell, since deceased, to wit: on the tenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, made his certain promissory note in writing bearing date aforesaid and by the same promised to pay to the said Ezra T. Russell, or order the sum of ninety dollars, for value received, by means whereof, and by force of the Statute made and provided in such case, he the said defendant then and there became liable to pay to the said Russell the said sum of money in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note; and being so liable he the said defendant in consideration thereof, afterwards and on the day and year aforesaid, at Bethel aforesaid, undertook and to the said Russell then and there faithfully promised the said Russell to pay him the said sum of money, in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of the said note. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same. To the damage of the said plaintiff, as he says, the sum of two hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, November Term, 1845.

Ezra K. Russell, Admr. &c. of Ezra T. Russell, late of Bethel, deceased, Plff } v. { *Eli Twitchell, Jr. Deft.*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 13, A. D. 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday, the second day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Samuel Fuller, in Buckfield, in said County of Oxford, All the right which HENRY GILMAN, of said Buckfield, had on the second day of July last, being the time the same was attached on mesne process, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: the Store in said Buckfield in which the said Henry Gilman now trades, and the land on which the said Store now stands. Said property is mortgaged to secure the payment of Eighty three dollars and interest from September 15, 1841, as will appear by said deed to Mortgage of Reg. Book 77, Page 11 Oxford Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford.

33 GEO. CHADBOURN, Dep. Sheriff.

Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County I shall sell at public Auction on Tuesday, the 30th day of January next at one o'clock P. M. on the premises all the right, title and interest that ELIJAH SHAKELY had, on the day of his decease, and for the Farm which said Shakely then resided. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

WM. K. KIMBALL, Administrator.

Dec. 20, 1845. 3w39

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday, the [illegible] day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Benjamin Hathaway's, in Sumner, all the right, title and interest that ELI WHITNEY, of said Sumner, had on the first day of May, A. D. 1845, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the same was attached on mesne process in favor of [illegible] to the following described real estate, to wit: [illegible] Lot No. 1 in the 2d Range of Lots in said Sumner, and the Lot No. 1 in the 3d Range of Lots in said Sumner, [illegible] Deed of Mortgage recorded in Oxford Registry, Book [illegible], Page [illegible].

[illegible] Deputy Sheriff.

Dec. [illegible], 1845. 3w39

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss. L. S.

To any Constable of the Town of Hartford, GREETING.

WE Command You to attach the goods and estate of FREDERICK ELLIS, of Hartford, aforesaid, to the value of one hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto DEPLUNA H. ELLIS, of Buckfield, in said County, Gunsmith, in a plea of the case, for that the said Defendant at said Buckfield on the 6th day of June A. D. 1840, by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received promised the Plaintiff to pay him or order the sum of Thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents in the month of January then next, with interest. Yet the defendant, though often requested, hath not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff, (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Deplana H. Ellis, Plff } v. { *Frederick Ellis, Deft.*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attested J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Johnstone, of London, England, and introduced into the United States by the immediate agent of the proprietor.

This extraordinary remedy has performed in America, Germany and England, the most astonishing cures in all cases of PULMONARY DISEASES, accounts of which are published in the newspapers of the day. In the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community, it has been given, by the most distinguished Physicians, in Consumption and Incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the most desperate of Cases. It is so much wanted, and of a standard English medicine, of known and established character.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Dr. Johnson's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Pleurisies, Influenza or Lung Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

Sold in large bottles, at 50 cents per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

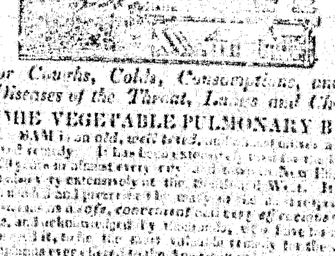
Pamphlets, containing a series of Papers and Awards of Committees, and other evidence of the unequalled virtues of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID T. BRADLEE, the Agent for the Proprietors, 13 Summer Street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Barrows; Norway, Hall & Penley; Porter Grover & Perkins; Turner, J. & R. L. Parcel; Canton, P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Goodell; Hebron, H. Hubbard; Jay, J. H. Wentworth; Portland, Stevens.

Jan. 1, 1845. 1y1



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, an old, well tried remedy [illegible] 15 years, has performed almost every cure [illegible] New England, and proved extensively at the South & West. Possessing as it does, a soft, convenient [illegible] of expectoration, it is [illegible] the most valuable remedy [illegible] the American public.

In the treatment of this article [illegible] to the style of puffing with which the [illegible] days. It [illegible] with its merits, and [illegible] to the facts, and [illegible] of the public. It [illegible] in New England [illegible] Pulmonary Balsam," and [illegible] Porter's Pulmonary Balsam," [illegible] the name and residence of the [illegible] Sold at wholesale by Wm. Jenks Cutler, Importer of Drugs, Wm. Wood & Carter, wholesale druggists, 64 Washington street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for the place. 1y47

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S

BOOK-STORE,

PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Village House.

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quitclaim do.
Justice Executions.	Administrator's do
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriff's Sale,	Mortgage on personal property,
Sheriff's Returns,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Bail Bonds,	Highway Surveyors Bills,
Marriage Certificates,	

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of Blanks, of any kind, call and see.

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The compound ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, SOOTHE and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Low state of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhea, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Heart Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the restless state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been much used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results. They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the fluids and impart to the whole animated system the renewed vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, that they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new testimonials which have been given in favor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time.

READ, Mass.—Always take F. Brown's, in preference to any other.

Mr. Hayes agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters as the best he ever saw.

Mr. T. R. Hayes, late one of the firm of T. R. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold equals it, or was ever liked half so well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first. Our customers are very [illegible] and [illegible] Yours, &c. E. MASON

To Mr. Brown, Proprietor, &c.

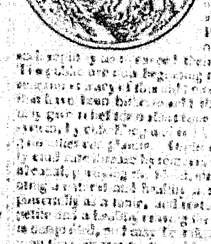
I certify that I have used [illegible] Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters [illegible] and have found them [illegible] Mr. Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters [illegible] and I have no hesitation in recommending them to the public. [illegible] Yours, &c. J. B. LEACH

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 281 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular traders to the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER, Norway, A. & Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Churchill; Canton, Calvin Stevens; J. M. Dodson; Dixfield, Chas. T. Clowe, Rumford, J. Grafton; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wentworth; Wilson, J. F. W. Goulds; East Wilton, J. & E. Bean; Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27 6m34

PARIS LIFE PILLS.



THOMAS FAER,
Born 1796—Died [illegible]

THIS is the Head of Mr. [illegible] who [illegible] the Life Pills [illegible] and [illegible] Paris, N. [illegible] Testimonials are [illegible] of the most [illegible] character, [illegible] have been [illegible] there to [illegible] to [illegible] that have [illegible] relief to [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] none need despair, [illegible] Pills [illegible] Sold by the Proprietors [illegible] Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; [illegible] Denison & Co., North Livermore, J. [illegible] J. M. Dodson; Dixfield, Chas. T. Clowe, Rumford, J. Grafton; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wentworth; Wilson, J. F. W. Goulds; E. Wilton, J. & E. Bean, Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, [illegible] Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Large boxes, 25 cts. Feb 6 [illegible]